OF CONFERENCE FINANCIAL **PROBLEMS**

port to the whole advisory committee Admiral Rogers, chairman of the com afttee, led the discussion of the plan at the subsection meeting, which was

American navy officials employ 90,000 tons of sub-aft. The undersea craft, he out, is extremely effective as ng coast lines of the United States Whether the naval committee will b repared to report findings on the stion at the general meeting of the hole advisory committee Monday is

not yet determined.

The use of poison gas was taken up at a meeting of the subsection on new implements of warfare, to which on the question was referred by

the advisory committee.

"It will be two or three weeks before the naval subsection committee will be able to report," said Chairman Thompson. "The subsection to collect information now in ossession of the War and Navy de-artments as to the number of pason gases which can be employed in w. many varieties have been invented since the great war and by whom, toether with a careful description of

brities brought face to face agitation. the ordeal of Washington's social retrivities. But on Friday all of the day devoted most of their discussions and settled, if possible, to speculation as to the most suitable. These overtures have ork and set about preparing reports processes for unscrambling interna-

the first in the morning and the White House previous to his departure for New York and home. The French Premier was the chief actor at the meeting of the armaments committee, which devoted itself entirely to the subject of land forces. The subject of armaments was not touched upon remotely, nor is it likely to be until the technical advisers represent-ing the United States, Great Britain, porated in the report for the thirty

porated in the report for the thirty delegates sitting in the full conference.

M. Briand did not present any definite plan for the curtailment of the land forces of the French Republic, nor is it entirely certain that M. Viviani, M. Sarraut and Ambassador Jusserand, who will continue in attendance at the conference, will do so. It is considered more likely that no definite suggestion regarding the subject of land armaments will be made until after the more yexatious subjects of sea armaments and Far Eastern affairs have been settled. Land armament occupies a place far down on the

resorted to by participants in the per of delegates from that country to peace conference are inclined to the conference. Prince Tokugawa, the view the attitude of some of the foreign Powers directly concerned in night that Vice-Minister Hanihara FROM HERE TO-MORROW land armaments and Asiatic affairs would sit as a member of it. The with good natured scepticism. Some of them privately express the opinion that the representatives of France still cling to the rather forities. Hanihara is one of the ablest

Washington, Nov. 23 (Associated) which will justify the French gov-ernment in reducing its large and ex-

Question of Cooperation.

They also appraise the deep concern displayed by British and Japaspokesmen over the Anglo-Japanese alliance in much the same way. There is no question in their minds that if the United States can find a and British to insure the former protection from future German aggres sion, the French Government will immediately proceed to demobilize the greater part of its land forces. They are of like mind regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance. An agreement of the United States, Great Britain and Japan on Far Eastern matters would result in the immediate abandonment of the alliance between Great Britain

Disputes 'Big Three' Alone
of the alianes between Great Britain
and Japan.

Members of the Anserican delegate
tion, who are fully advised of the
ambitions of France on the case and
and of Great Britain and Japan en
the other, have not given the sightest
encouragement to either. The fact is,
American immitation of armaments profreeche have stated in the most expileit terms during their informal discussions with their foreign conferees
that Gao pelley of the United States
will not countenance any agreements
of the character desired.

Will be most of the foreign delegates
dearly understand this fact French,
will not countenance any agreements
of the character desired.

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Conference Doings

AR EASTERN discus brought China to the from ce at once consider the ques-of vital interest to that republic, particularly with reference to those of the secret commitments

matter of viper weapons came prominently into consideration, there being a subcommittee named

airplanes and poison gas.

M. Briand took farewell of the conference and said he leaves with e feeling that a maryellous mount of good will result from th

deliberations of the delegates.

It was declared probable that the 5-5-3 ratio in the Hughes programme would win, with a possible

gramme would win, with a possible new lineup on ships, indicating that the Japanese might keep the Mutsu. That the question of finance will not be permitted to arise at the conference was stated on high authority, with the added suggestion that a world financial conference might follow this one, to deal with the tangled affairs.

dorsement of the French position. British spokesmen, who, while speak-

The most important activities of the conference delegates to-day were devoted to perfection of plans of provided to perfect on the provided to perfect of providing the consent of the provided to provide the provided to perfect of the perfec edure under which naval and land probability of procuring the consent of rmaments and the intricacles of the trace Eastern situation will be taken up.

The delegates will take a holiday to-ing regarding the future management w to give the foreign conferees of Chinese affairs and the exact defini-contunity to form an intimate acaintance with the great American

Japan on the Asiatic mainland and in
the Pacific Ocean. Still the subject is
constantly agitated and probably will
the pacific Ocean. Still the subject is
constantly agitated and probably will
the United States has
al events, which are already trying
the digestion and the good nature of
which are certain to put an end to the
practically all the foreign groups rep-

bmitted to the conference itself, tional affairs in China and restoring to which is not expected to assemble pub-liely again until some time next week. of their Government, at least the Pekin addition to the meeting of the wing of it. At the conference between ments committee to-day, all the Lord Riddell and the newspaper corarmaments committee to-day, all the delegates composing the subordinate body engaged in the consideration of Far Eastern affairs met this afternoon and listened to an elaborate statement by Wellington Koo, Minister of the Pekin Government to London, regarding the fariff and other features of the fiscal affairs of the Northern China Government. This meeting continued for two hours, and the official announcement says there was no conclusive results.

Briand Takes Leave.

Premier Briand attended both meetings, the first in the morning and the leaves the subordinate respondents this afternoon the chief of the basis of the suggestions, officials suspect, is the belief of some of the delegates that the United States, having dicated English sympathy with the finances of the fina

Chinese delegates they instantly expressed their opposition to it.

It is understood the American programme for disentangling the affairs of China contemplates the clearing up of the mysteries of Chinese finance before proceeding to the more definite features of the resolution adopted by features of the resolution adopted by the Far Eastern committee at the sug-

It is quite probable the next step will special privileges claimed by foreign nations, and finally the enunciation of

American officials recalling the atmosphere of Paris and the methods creasing from three to four the numtemporarily from the conference activities. Hanihara is one of the ablest of conference one sort of conference of the served in Washington. Nov. 23 (Associated press).—Premier Briand will take with alm on his return to France the following members of the French delegation:

Ambassador Berthelot, Secretary. General of the French Foreign Office.

Dr. Chatine, most intimate friend of the French Premier and one of his secretaries. the policy followed by the delegation retaries.

to the conference.

the policy followed by the delegation to the conference.

Baron Tokugawa took occasion tonight to deny "some silly reports" that have been current in Washington. The substance of these reports is that Ambasador Shidehara and Baron Admiral Kato, the Secretary of the Imperial Navy, had quarrelled over the methods employed by the delegation in presenting the case of Japan. The Prince said that the report was untrue.

NITTPS PAPER POINTS

In the French General Staff; Capt. Koeletz and Lieut. de night to deny staff; Capt.

FOREIGN DEBT TALK BARRED BY HARDING

Cancellation Question Not to Enter Proceedings of Arms Parley.

LIMITATION FOREMOST

Financial Discussion Might Follow Satisfactory Plan of Reduction.

FUNDING BILL AWAITED

Administration to Insist on Keeping Hold of Allied Obligations.

questions are to remain in the back-

practically all the foreign groups ret Representatives of Great Britain to- resented that financial issues be raised

> refusals and the Administration view regarding them has been made known

The basis of the suggestions, officia

tentative agenda of the conference the matter is one of concern to only and it is manifestly the intention of the delegates to permit it to remain there for the present.

American officials recalling the at-

**NITTI'S PAPER POINTS

'ERRORS BY HUGHES'

Disputes 'Big Three' Alone
Can Solve Problem.

ROME Nov. 23.—Criticism of the American limitation of armaments programme was voiced to day by Can

CHINESE REJECT BRITISH **VIEW AS TO CONSORTIUM**

French Delegates Challenge Pekin Mission's Right to Speak for All China-First Sharp Clash at Conference.

COMPROMISE LIKELY BARING OF SECRETS

Continued from First Page.

ese delegation is willing to define in its

BANKRUPTCY IS SEEN

Finance, Says Birkenhead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD New York Herald Bureau. \ London, Nov. 23.

ton.
"I cannot describe what relief there would be to the whole international atmosphere, and more especially the atmosphere of Anglo-American relations.

Washington, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—The attempt to settle specific problems that are troubling the Far East led to-day to the first sharp clash Government in China recognized by the

f opinions in the arms conference,
A British view of the concrete appliby furnishing whatever information they cation of the four general principles alleagy adopted met with a prompt challenge from the Chinese, and the Chinese delegates themselves were pointedly asked by the French to show by what authority they presumed to speak for all of China over the protests of the south China Government at Canton.

Strangely enough the Japanese, who had been the first to raise objections to the consideration of fletails of the Far East, came forward with a suggestion that they would not oppose an examination of their famous "twenty-one demands" treaty with China to ascertain whether it conflicts with the "open door."

Although the action of the French in questioning the credentials of the Chinese caused a momentary flurry in the meeting of the nine delegations the divergence of opinion between the Chinese the British ylew and that China placed to the British spokesman explained to newspaper men that his Government regarded the four agcepted when a British appear men that his Government regarded the four agcepted principles as meaning acceptance by China of a financial consortium, pooring of the operation of railroad concessions held by the Powers, and continued supervision of China's customs. The Root resolutions, according to the British view point, were adopted with acceptance by China of these principles in view by the signation of their famous "twenty-one demands" treaty with China to ascertain whether it conflicts with the "open door."

Although the action of the French in questioning the, credentials of the Chinese caused a momentary flurry in the meeting of the nine delegations the discussion of the resolutions had brought were not opinion between the Chinese the protect of the sum of the pr ation of the four general principles al-

ON NAVAL DETAILS

Continued from First Page.

ewer vessels two of them would have

Some sentiment exists in the Navy Department for the completion of two or more battle cruisers, upon the ground that the American fleet has none of that type of vessel. According to the last official report on construction, the Saratoga is nearest completion of the six now building and is 29.4 complete. The Lexington is 26.7 complete. Experts say that type of ship lends itself to conversion more easily to duty as an aircraft carrier, the tonnage of which al-

Naval experts of the various nations involved in the agreement declared to-day there had not been the slightest discord in considering the questions involved. The seeming hitch in the proceedings, they explained, was due to

ceedings, they explained, was due to the fact that the experts of Great Britain and of Japan had to look up de-The scheme

Britain and of Japan had to look up de-tails about the programme. The scheme was one advanced by the United States and the American officers had the op-portunity beforehand of looking into it from a technical standpoint.

Awaits Other Powers.

part on lands, she is backward in all branches of the knowledge of warfare. Her army of twenty-one divisions, it is declared, is more or less based on pre-war conditions, and she realizes that she is particularly inefficient in aviation compared with other Powers.

The peace strength of the twenty-one divisions is put at about 300,000 and the length of military service is two years for all departments, the cavalry recently having been reduced from three years. What Japan would do as to a reduction of total strength would depend on what other nations would be willing to do, it is said.

Japan has to keep in mind her geographical position, the maintenance of order at home and the exigencies of the Far Eastern situation as a whole, including conditions in China and Siberia

cluding conditions in China and Siberiand the sometimes disquieting situation in Corea, where two divisions are constantly stationed.

IN CHINA CONSORTIUM

Senator Albertini Gives Views

on Participation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (Associated

Press) .- The desire of Italy to partici-

pate in the consortium dealing with Chi-

nese fiscal affairs was made known to-

day during an interview accorded to the

sador Ricci, at the Italian Embassy.

ITALY SEEKS A PART

Strength 300,000;

PRE-WAR CONDITIONS **GOVERN NIPPON ARMY**

KOO ASKS REVISION

Proposes Her Right to Fix Import Rates Be Restored to Her.

SYSTEM IS NOW UNFAIR

Restrictions Render Government Unable to Get Enough Funds to Pay Debts.

Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERAIG New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 23,

delegation, this afternoon formally subtariff rates be completely restored after

plaining the origin of the present 5 per cent. tariff restriction placed by the Powers on China. He said he realized it was hardly possible for full autonomy in

Meanwhile, he declared, China would impose a maximum rate and would like to enjoy and have full freedom within that maximum, such as the right of differentiation among the various classes

door resonated in the policy defined door" as embodied in the policy defined by John Hay, waiving of special rights and privileges, unhampered political and economic development of China and as-surance of her territorial, political and administrative integrity. of commodities.

As the present financial condition of the Chinese Government was such as to require some immediate relief, he proposed that on and after January 1, 1922, the Chinese import tariff be raised to 12 ½ per cent. He said the tariff agreed upon by the Powers in 1918 and still in effect yields only 3½ per cent. Ad valorem on present prices, although it is normally a 5 per cent. rate. SOUGHT BY CHINESE

Reasons for Proposal.

Mr. Koo cited the following reasons in support of the tariff proposal of the Chinese delegation:

1. The existing customs regime in China constitutes an infringement of China's sovereign right to fix the tariff rates at her own discretion.

2. It deprives China of the power to make reciprocity arrangements with the foreign powers. While all foreign goods imported into China pay only five per cent, Chinese goods exported to foreign countries have to pay duties of a maximum rate. Examples were given to show this lack of reciprocity.

3. It constitutes a serious impediment upon the economic development of China.

4. As the system now stands, there is only one uniform rate and no differentiation of rates. The disadvanvantage is obvious because it does not take into account the economic and social needs of the Chinese people. China is in need of machinery and metals for which China would like to impose a tariff rate even lower than five per cent. For luxuries the people ought to pay a heavy tax. As it stands, therefore, the Chinese tariff is not scientific at all.

5. The present tariff has occacontinued from First Page.

In the Far East without including China in the agreement one which cannot but have a bad effect upon Chinese public opinion. They believe presentation of the question to the conference will force public analysis of it in such a manner that it will not fall of support either by the American or the British public. They have noted with keen interest the attacks which are being made upon the pact by prominent British publicists. Definite Chinese opposition to the pact is bound to carry weight on its own account because of the possibility that the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods may be extended to those of Great Britain. In this connection they hope to obtain a review of the Lansing-Ishii agreement.

at all.

5. The present tariff has occasioned a serious loss of revenue.

6. The present regime makes it exceedingly difficult for the Chinese Government to ask for a revision, as it was shown in the past experiences in 1912 and in 1918.

7. Even if the effective 5 per cent. should be levied the revenue resulting therefrom will still be hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the Chinese Government, as the Government has many functions to perform in matters of modern education, sanitation and public utilities, &c. Regardless of what concessions Japan may be willing to make as to Shantung, the Chinese want the settlement made in the presence of the conference, so the nations will, in effect, underwrite the settlement. The Chinese believe that the Shantung settlements will be based on concessions exacted as to Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The exactions which Japan will seek in these regions, the Chinese spokesmen believe, will represent the crisis of the discussion over China.

The situation in Mongolia proper, which neither the American nor Japanese delegation is willing to define in its

perform in matters of modern edu-cation, sanitation and public utili-ties, &c.

After general discussion of the cus-toms tariff question this subject was transferred to a subcommittee, of which Senator Underwood of the American delegation is chairman.

The meeting of the full committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions ad-journed until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Japan's general position as to the army question is explained as being that on account of the war, in which she took no great part on lands, she is backward in all branches of the knowledge of warfare. Her army of twenty-one divisions, it is declared, is more or less based on pre-war conditions, and she realizes that she is particularly inefficient in aviation compared with other Powers. The peace strength of the twenty-one divisions is put at about 300,000 and the longth of military service is two years for all departments, the cavalry BARON SHIDEHARA ILL; POLICY BREAK DENIED Tokugawa Explains Appointment of New Arms Envoy.

Washington, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—Following a public denial tonight by Prince Tokugawa of a rumor that the appointment of Vice-Foreign Minister Hanihara as Japanese plenipotentiary to the Washington conference was due to a disagreement of policy between Admiral Baron Kato and Baron Shidehara, the Ambassador, an official bulletin was issued saying Baron Shidehara was suffering from inflammation of the kidneys. The bulletin was signed by one Japanese and two American physicians. IF CONFERENCE FAILS 'Even Now' Can Save World

sicians.
"Poor Shidehara is in bed," said Prince Tokugawa. "We have never quarreled and do not intend to do so," New York Herald Bureau. London, Nov. 23. If the Washington conference fails Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chanceller, says he sees little alternative to ultimate international bankruptcy. Speaking at the Aldwych Club, where he had been introduced as likely to be the head of the future Conservative administration, he said that if the Washington conference succeeded it might be possible "even now" to save the financial situation in Europe and the world.

Reviewing Great Britain's problems he said the greatest problem in the world was now up to the Washington conference and called this the greatest moment in history. He declared that the Irish negotiations were subtly interwoven with the Issues in Washington.

SOCIALISTS PRESS ARMS CUT. BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The executive of the Second Internationale will call an international Socialist conference with a view to restoring Socialist unity and seeking means for furthering the dis-armament of Europe.

What the Ice in the Box Thinks About.—Apologies to Briggs.

"I've a terrible responsibility on my cold shoulders. The suc-cess of Thanksgiving dinner depends upon me. With that bird from Maryland, Michigan celery, endive from Belgium, hothouse fruits, etc., I've as mosphere of Anglo-American relations, if it were known that the difficulties in Ireland were brought to a harmonious conclusion which promised loyal continuation of Ireland as a free partner in the empire and removed one chronic, permanent neaue of antagonism between the United States and Great Britain," he said.

often and let hot air strike me. The only time I can afford to give way to my Thanksgiving feelings will be when I tinkle merrily in the sparkling glasses and know that my frozen face kept all the good things sweet and fresh and fine in flavor."

Knickerbocker

Angle of Beatty's Cap Due to Bump, Not Ego

ASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (As w ciated Press). — An ex-planation was obtained to-day for Admiral Beatty's habit of ng his cap jauntily cocked to

"It's not swank: it's a bump," said the hero of Jutland, as he re-moved the headpiece to show that a peculiar cranial conformation or one side made it uncomfortable not impossible, for him to wear stiff naval cap on "an even

Efforts to carry his headgear at a normal angle, the Admiral said, inevitably caused severe head-aches, so he had finally come to his present style.

BEATTY LEAVES TO-MORROW

visors at the armament conference, will leave Washington on Friday for Canada

vember 30.
It was officially stated that Admiral Beatty's going was without significance to the work of the arms conference, as he is wanted at home. The Admiral's work here will be carried on by Rea Admiral Sir A, E. M. Chatfield, assistant chief of the British Naval Staff.



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- suitable for gift-giving, at very low prices -

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Men's Imported English Wool Dressing Robes taken from our regular stock and reduced to this low price for two days only. Shawl collar model, bound with braid and contrasting cord, and finished with silk-and-worsted girdle.

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Brocaded Silk Dressing Gowns Reduced 10.80

Tax included. Every one made for our regular stock, in medium weight silk brocades in flowered and rich Persian patterns. Collar, cuffs and pockets are of black grosgrain silk. All sizes from the very small to the extra large.

Men's Smoking Jackets

Just four hundred coats to be sold at this price. Made in double-frog effect, of double-faced wool cloth, in grey, green, blue and brown. Sizes 34 to 50 stout. Fifth Floor

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